



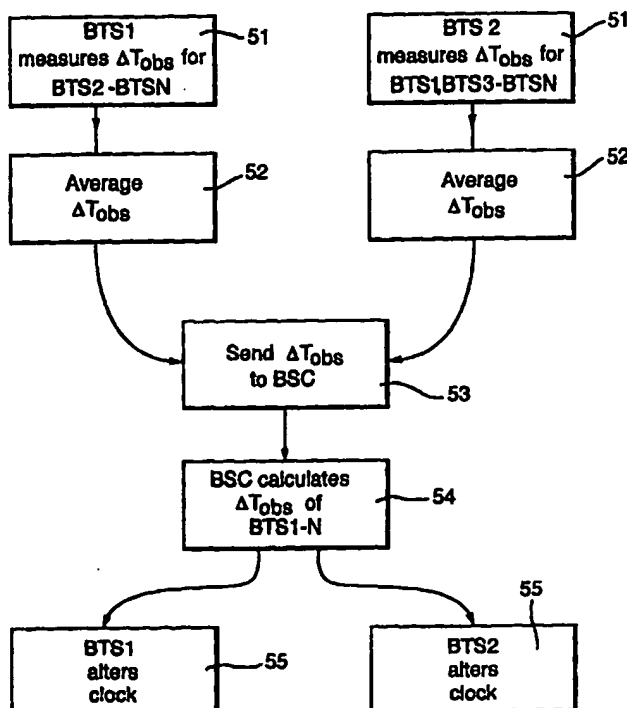
## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>H04J 3/06, H04B 7/26</b>		A1	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 99/57826</b>
			(43) International Publication Date: 11 November 1999 (11.11.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP99/02995 (22) International Filing Date: 3 May 1999 (03.05.99) (30) Priority Data: 980979                      4 May 1998 (04.05.98)                      FI 9822965.1                  20 October 1998 (20.10.98)                      GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NOKIA TELECOMMUNICATIONS OY [FI/FI]; Keilalahdentie 4, FIN-02150 Espoo (FI). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): WESBY, Philip [GB/FI]; Nokia Telecommunications OY, Keilalahdentie 4, FIN-02150 Espoo (FI). ESSER, Alex [DE/FI]; Nokia Telecommunications OY, Keilalahdentie 4, FIN-02150 Espoo (FI). (74) Agent: STYLE, Kelda, Camilla, Karen; Page White & Farrer, 54 Doughty Street, London WC1N 2LS (GB).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  Published With international search report.	

(54) Title: METHOD OF SYNCHRONISATION OF A BASE STATION NETWORK

## (57) Abstract

A telecommunications system has a first transmitter unit for transmitting first signals to at least one station; a second transmitter unit for transmitting second signals to at least one station; a receiving unit associated with the first transmitter unit for receiving the second signals; and a synchronisation unit coupled to the receiving unit for generating a control signal to at least one of the first and second transmitters to increase the synchronisation of the first and second signals.



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## METHOD OF SYNCHRONISATION OF A BASE STATION NETWORK

5

This invention relates to synchronising a network and a method for synchronising a network, to at least some level of accuracy. The network could be a wireless telecommunications network such as a cellular communications network.

Figure 1 shows schematically the configuration of a typical wireless cellular telecommunications network. The network comprises a number of base-stations (BSs) 1, 2, 3 etc. Each base-station has a radio transceiver capable of transmitting radio signals to and receiving radio signals from the area of an associated cell 4, 5, 6. By means of these signals the base-station can communicate with a terminal 9 which may be a mobile station (MS) in the associated cell. That terminal itself includes a radio transceiver. Each base station is connected via a base station controller (BSC) 7 to a mobile switching centre (MSC) 8, which is linked in turn to the public telephone network (PSTN) 10. By means of this system a user of the mobile station 9 can establish a telephone call to the public network 10 via the base station in whose cell the mobile station is located. The location of the terminal 9 could be fixed (for example if it is providing radio communications for a fixed building) or the terminal could be moveable (for example if it is a hand portable transceiver or "mobile phone"). When a mobile station moves from one cell to another it generally switches from communicating with the base station of the first cell to communicating with the base station of the second cell. That process is known as handover or handoff.

35

It has been appreciated by the inventors that if the transmissions of the base stations are accurately synchronised then a number of significant advantages could arise in the operation of the system. For example:

40

There may be no need for a mobile station to spend time and

5           consume power in synchronising to a new base-station during  
handover.   Thus handovers could be faster and more  
efficient.

10           There may be less interference in the system if  
transmission bursts from one base-station could be arranged  
so that they did not coincide (or coincided only in a  
preferred way) with those from neighbouring base-stations.  
Thus radio performance and/or network capacity can be  
improved.

15           However known networks, especially TDMA (time division multiple  
access) networks such as those based on the GSM (Global System  
for Mobile Communications) standard, are not synchronised. This  
is because it has been difficult to arrange for networks to be  
20           synchronised accurately. One way to allow synchronisation would  
be to provide every base-station with a very accurate clock.  
However, this is expensive. Another route would be to provide  
each base station with a separate receiver that can receive a  
universal time signal. For example if the location of each base  
25           station is known accurately then universal time can be determined  
using GPS (Global Positioning System) signals. However, this  
also increases cost because of the need to provide each base-  
station with a GPS receiver and makes the performance of the  
system dependant on the GPS system because if the GPS system  
30           fails then accurate synchronisation is lost.

          It is an aim of embodiments of the present invention to provide  
at least some synchronisation without having the disadvantages  
of the proposals discussed hereinbefore.

35           According to one aspect of the present invention there is  
provided a telecommunications system comprising: a first  
transmitter unit for transmitting first signals to at least one  
station; a second transmitter unit for transmitting second  
40           signals to at least one station; a receiving unit associated with  
the first transmitter unit for receiving the second signals; and

5 a synchronisation unit coupled to the receiving unit for generating a control signal to at least one of the first and second transmitters to increase the synchronisation of the first and second signals.

10 Thus a system which allows synchronisation to be achieved relatively simply and cheaply may be provided.

Preferably, the receiving unit is arranged to determine the difference between the timing of the first transmitter unit and the second transmitter unit. Preferably, the synchronizing unit  
15 is arranged to adjust said difference in timing to take into account the relative positions of said transmitter units.

The receiving unit may be arranged to calculate an average difference between the timing of the first transmitter unit and the second transmitter unit.  
20

Preferably, the receiving unit is arranged to transmit the difference to said synchronisation unit.  
25

The first and second transmitter units may be arranged to be synchronised to within 5  $\mu$ s. However this will be system dependent.

30 The synchronisation unit may be arranged to synchronise said first and second transmitters to a reference clock. The reference clock may be supplied by said synchronisation unit, a clock signal of one of said first and second transmitter units or the average of clock signals of said first and second transmitter units.  
35

The synchronisation unit may be arranged to generate said control signal if the timing of said first and second transmitters differ by at least a predetermined amount.  
40

The second transmitter unit may also have a receiving unit

5 associated therewith for receiving said first signals, said receiving unit also being coupled to said synchronisation unit. This receiver unit may be the same as that associated with the first transmitter unit.

10 The synchronisation unit may be arranged to average the difference in the timing of the first and second transmitter units provided by the receiving units associated with the first and second transmitter units respectively. This may be a weighted average where one timing is given more importance than another,  
15 or an average in which both timings are given equal weight.

Preferably, the system comprises a third transmitter unit and a further receiving unit associated therewith, wherein each of the  
20 three receiving units determines the difference of the timing signals between the transmitter unit with which the receiving unit is associated and each of the other two transmitter units.

Preferably, said synchronisation unit is arranged to determine  
25 the minimum time difference between two transmitter units based on a comparison of the timing difference observed by the receiver unit associated with one of the two transmitter units between said transmitter units and the sum of: the difference observed by the receiver unit associated with said one transmitter unit  
30 between said one transmitter unit and the third transmitter unit; and the difference observed by the receiver unit associated with the third transmitter unit between the third transmitter unit and the other of the two transmitter units. It is preferable that all of these timing differences be adjusted to take into account the  
35 relative positions of the respective transmitter units.

The or at least one of the receiving units may be incorporated in the transmitter unit with which the receiving unit is associated. Alternatively, the receiver unit may be a separate  
40 entity at the respective transmitter unit or removed therefrom.

5 Preferably, the first and second transmitter units use a time division multiple access method where time is divided into a plurality of slots and said first and second transmitter units transmit signals to different stations in different time slots, said synchronisation unit being arranged to synchronise  
10 substantially the beginning of time slots of the first and second transmitter units.

The frequency of the first and said second transmitter units may change between time slots. In other words frequency hopping may  
15 be used.

n time slots may be arranged in a frame and each frame may have an associated number. Frames having the same frame numbers of said first and second signals may be synchronised. Alternatively,  
20 the frames having the same frame numbers of said first and second signals may overlap in time but the beginning of said frames do not coincide.

A multiplicity of transmitter units may be provided, said  
25 multiplicity of transmitter units being divided into a plurality of groups, each group comprising a plurality of transmitter units which are substantially synchronised with the other of the transmitter units in said group and the plurality of groups are not synchronised with respect to each other.

30 Any suitable number of transmitter units may be provided in each group. For example, each group may comprises three or four transmitter units, each transmitter unit serving a single cell. Alternatively, each group comprises two transmitter units, each  
35 transmitter unit serving a plurality of cells.

The system is a wireless cellular telecommunications network or any other type of wireless system or wired system. The wireless cellular network may be in accordance with the GSM standard or  
40 any other suitable standard. At least one of said transmitter units may be a base transceiver station or a functionally

5     equivalent unit. Preferably, the synchronisation unit is incorporated in a base station controller or a functionally equivalent unit.

10     According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for synchronising a telecommunications system comprising: transmitting first signals to at least one mobile station from a first transmitter unit; transmitting second signals to at least one mobile station from a second transmitter unit; receiving the second signals at said first transmitter unit; and comparing the timing of the first signals with the  
15     timing of the second signals as received by at the first transmitter unit and generating a control signal to at least one of the first and second transmitter units to increase the synchronisation of the first and second signals.

20     According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a telecommunications system comprising: a first transmitter unit for transmitting first signals to at least one station when said at least one station is in a first area covered  
25     by said first transmitter unit; a second transmitter unit for transmitting second signals to at least one station when said at least one station is in a second area covered by said second transmitter unit; and a timing difference determining unit for determining the difference in timing of said first and second  
30     transmitter units and for providing information on said difference to at least one station, said information being used by said station when said station moves between said first and second areas.

35     For a better understanding of the present invention and as to how the same may be carried into effect, reference will now be made by way of example to the accompanying drawings, in which:

40     Figure 1 shows schematically the configuration of a typical wireless cellular telecommunications network;  
Figure 2 illustrates timing differences between neighbouring



5 base-stations;  
Figure 3 illustrates a synchronisation method;  
Figure 4 illustrates the situation where there is no direct line  
of sight between first and third base stations and there is line  
of sight between first and second and between second and third  
10 base stations;  
Figure 5 illustrate the situation where there is a line of sight  
path from a first to a second base station but not from the  
second to the first base station;  
Figure 6 illustrates two groups of base stations where the two  
15 groups are not synchronised;  
Figure 7 illustrates in more detail the synchronisation method  
of Figure 3;  
Figure 8 illustrates a situation where the frame numbers of two  
base stations are not synchronised;  
20 Figure 9 illustrates a situation where the frame numbers of two  
base stations are synchronised;  
Figure 10 illustrates a first partial synchronisation system; and  
Figure 11 illustrates a second partial synchronisation method.

25 The examples of embodiments of the invention that are described  
hereinafter relate to implementations in wireless cellular  
telecommunications systems, such as the GSM system. However, it  
must be noted that the present invention can be implemented in  
other networks, for example networks that use fixed links such  
30 as cables instead of or in addition to radio communications, or  
networks of other basic types such as paging or satellite  
networks. Embodiments of the present invention may be used in  
conjunction with any other types of suitable access method.

35 In this description the term "synchronisation" is used to refer  
to full or partial timing alignment of transmissions. The  
alignment is conveniently between neighbouring base-stations,  
which could be: base-stations having neighbouring, overlapping  
or contiguous areas of coverage; base-stations in a certain area;  
40 base stations whose areas of coverage lie wholly or partially in  
a certain area; or base stations which are under common

5 supervision or control (e.g. by a single base station controller or mobile switching centre). In other types of networks, especially those that do not have defined time slots, synchronisation could be fully or partially to a suitable non-time-slot level.

10

It should be noted that because of propagation delays, a typical network (or a part of it) can generally only be fully synchronised as regards received signals for a given location in the network. It may therefore be more appropriate to consider  
15 the synchronisation of signals as transmitted. However, if (for instance in a cellular network) the transmissions of base-stations at the base station sites are synchronous then propagation delay of the radio signals from the base-stations will cause the transmissions from different base-stations to  
20 become out of alignment. This is a function of the position of the mobile station and the different propagating paths to each different base-station.

The present exemplary embodiment of a synchronisation method is  
25 based on measuring the difference between the timing of one base-station (e.g. from the base-station's internal clock) and the timing of a nearby base-station as determined from reception of those transmissions. This is illustrated in Figure 2. Figure 2 illustrates exaggerated actual and observed relative clock  
30 phases as discussed below. Figure 2 illustrates two base-stations 20, 21. Each base-station has a clock that is used for determining when the respective base-station should transmit its signals. Let  $\Delta T_{\text{BTS}}$  be the actual relative phase between the two clocks (also known as Real Time Difference RTD). The specific  
35 cause of the non-alignment of the clocks (i.e. the origin of  $\Delta T_{\text{BTS}}$ ) is not relevant to the present invention. It should however be noted that  $\Delta T_{\text{BTS}}$  includes the variable phase delays occurring across the transmission equipment between a network reference clock and the respective base-station. Let  $\Delta T_{\text{obs}}$  be the  
40 observed relative phase between a received signal from another base-station and the receiving base-station's clock (also known

5 as Observed Time Difference OTD).  $\Delta T_{\text{obs}}$  is larger than  $\Delta T_{\text{BTS}}$  due to propagation delay between the base-stations.

If there is direct line of sight (LOS) then propagation delay  $\Delta T_{\text{LOS}}$ , is equal to the time for a transmitted signal to travel the  
10 direct geometric distance between the two base-stations also known as Geometric Time Difference GTD, (GTD = time to travel direct geometric distance). For non line of sight paths, there is an additional propagation delay, defined as  $\Delta T_{\text{NLOS}}$  so that the total propagation delay is  $\Delta T_{\text{NLOS}} + \Delta T_{\text{LOS}}$  for a non line of sight  
15 path. Thus we have the basic relationship:

$$\Delta T_{\text{obs}} = \Delta T_{\text{BTS}} + \Delta T_{\text{LOS}} + \Delta T_{\text{NLOS}}$$

This is illustrated in Figure 2. Note that  $\Delta T_{\text{obs}}$  and  $\Delta T_{\text{BTS}}$  may be either positive or negative (because the distant clock can be either ahead or behind the receiving clock). In a typical TDMA  
20 system such as GSM,  $\Delta T_{\text{obs}}$  and  $\Delta T_{\text{BTS}}$  can be considered to be within plus or minus half a burst period, since phases are only meaningful as partial measures within a single cycle. For example, a relative clock phase of any integral number of burst periods has no consequence. On the other hand, the propagation  
25 delays  $\Delta T_{\text{LOS}}$  and  $\Delta T_{\text{NLOS}}$  are always positive. Furthermore, the non-line of sight propagation delay  $\Delta T_{\text{NLOS}}$  between any two base-stations may be non-symmetrical (different in both directions), for example if different antennas and output powers are used in the base-stations.

30 The objective of time slot alignment is to arrange for the phase misalignment  $\Delta T_{\text{BTS}}$  to approach zero for two neighbouring base-stations, and preferably for a group of neighbouring base stations.

35 The accuracy to which synchronisation is required, i.e. how closely  $\Delta T_{\text{BTS}}$  should approach zero, in order to provide benefits in a particular system depends on the design of the system itself. For example, in a GSM system a mobile station is  
40 synchronised to its serving base-station to a resolution of at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  bit period (i.e. around  $0.9\mu\text{s}$ ). However, benefits can

5 be derived from network synchronisation to a much lower accuracy. According to the GSM specification, for the purpose of limiting the rate of up-ramping and down-ramping of power for each burst transmission, transmit power must be at least -6dB relative to the nominal transmit power within the first and last  $7\mu\text{s}$  of each  
10 time slot. Furthermore,  $5\mu\text{s}$  is the meaningful time resolution derived from the GSM 200 kHz bandwidth. From an alternate perspective, the timing advance of the mobile station downlink transmissions is defined only to a resolution of 1 bit period (i.e. around  $3.7\mu\text{s}$ ). If one considers micro cells and indoor  
15 systems, timing advance on this scale is of no consequence since  $3.7\mu\text{s}$  corresponds to about 1 km. These considerations suggest that a beneficial target accuracy for time slot alignment in a GSM system could be  $5\mu\text{s}$  or better.

20 Once a system is aligned to a time slot level, time slot numbering (frame numbers) may also be synchronised so that all synchronised base-stations simultaneously transmit bursts with the same frame number. This will be described in more detail hereinafter.

25 Figure 3 illustrates a synchronisation method embodying the present invention. The method is based upon each base-station measuring the observed relative clock phases of its contiguous neighbour base-stations. This could be done using a receiver  
30 such as a conventional mobile station located at and linked to a respective base station or using a more dedicated receiver at each base-station. The dedicated receiver may be integrated into the base transceiver station. The base station controller processes these time offsets and with knowledge of geographic  
35 location of each base-station (or at least the ones from which it can receive signals) estimates the actual relative clock phases  $\Delta T_{\text{BTS}}$  of those base stations. With this information from the base station controller, each base station can alter its own clock to reduce the error due to non-line of sight propagation  
40 delays. To achieve this the base-station delays its transmissions according to a clock phase correction calculated

5 by the base station controller.

This method will now be described in more detail with respect to Figure 7. In order to achieve full network synchronisation in this way it is necessary for each base-station either to be able  
10 to receive signals from at least one other base-station or to be capable of having its own signals received by at least one other base-station. If this is not possible then the operational area of the base station controller can be divided into several synchronised sub-areas.

15 The first stage is to pre-programme the base station controller with the base-stations' geographic locations. This pre-programming need only take place once. Distances between base-stations calculated from these locations should suitably be  
20 accurate to at least around 100m; this corresponds to an accuracy of  $0.33\mu\text{s}$  for the line of sight propagation delay  $\Delta T_{\text{Los}}$ . Currently, the operation and maintenance centre OMS of a GSM network does not need to store geographic locations with this accuracy. The base-stations' locations could be determined from  
25 network planning data or by other means.

It should be noted that, as will be described in more detail below, knowledge of geographic locations is not essential for base stations which can each receive signals from the other base  
30 stations, but it is preferable nevertheless.

The next stage is that each base station must have the capability to receive signals sent from other base stations to mobile stations - that is the capacity to receive in the downlink  
35 direction, e.g. on BCCH frequencies for a GSM network. The BCCH (broadcast control channel) is used by the base station to provide mobile stations with the base station identity and information pertaining to the cell. The hardware needed to achieve this may need to be added to the base stations. This  
40 measurement hardware will be referred to as a GEMU (Generic Measurement Unit). Some ways in which a GEMU can be provided at

5 a base station are as follows:

1. A separate GEMU which is nearby its host base station but not physically connected to it. This wireless GEMU could use built-in mobile station functionality also to  
10 communicate with the network (and specifically its host base station) over a radio link. It could be based on a Wireless Local Loop (WLL) terminal.
2. A separate GEMU which is cable-connected to the host base station.
- 15 3. An internal expansion module for a base station.
4. A modified transmission unit for a base station.
5. A GEMU fully integrated with the base station.

Of these, an internal solution would probably be the most cost  
20 effective in the long run. The hardware changes required to modify a transmission unit are problematic because the signals received from other base stations do not fall in the transmission unit's own time slots. (Different frequency hopping sequences are not an issue in a GSM system since only BCCH carriers are of  
25 interest - in contrast to time of arrival TOA measurements for mobile station location). External options allow for rapid development, optimisation of line of sight conditions (since base station locations are usually not optimised for line of sight), and sufficient distance or shielding from the base station  
30 antenna to protect the GEMU from being overloaded by signals from its own base station. An external radio-linked GEMU (option 1) would be relatively compatible with existing base stations without many additional efforts.

35 The base stations must also have the capability to alter their timings for radio transmissions. In most cases this could be done with a software modification to existing base stations.

40 For simplicity in the following descriptions, it will be assumed that the GEMU is integral part of its base station or can be considered as such.

5 In step S1 of Figure 7, each base station BTS 1 and BTS 2 (two  
base stations being shown in Figure 7 although the total number  
of base stations to be synchronised is N) measures the observed  
relative clock phases of the other of the N base stations. For  
the measurement of observed relative clock phases  $\Delta T_{obs}$  each base  
10 station pre-synchronises to other base stations (in the same way  
as a mobile station does when pre-synchronising to adjacent base  
stations by analysing frequency correction and synchronisation  
bursts in GSM systems). The base station then measures the time  
offsets  $\Delta T_{obs}$  of the received signals relative to its own clock.  
15 (A wireless GEMU could get the clock signal of its host base  
station by synchronising also to the host base station over the  
radio interface. Its distance from its base station may be up  
to about 100m so in pico cell environments one GEMU might even  
serve more than one host.)

20 A time resolution of  $\frac{1}{4}$  bit period ( $\approx 0.9 \mu s$ ) for  $\Delta T_{obs}$  and an  
accuracy of  $10^{-7}$  should be achievable by any mobile station  
following GSM specifications. This would also be sufficient  
requirement for the base station; however, a higher resolution  
25 is achievable.

The base station controller defines which neighbouring base  
stations each base station should monitor. This may be changed  
from time to time. In the example shown in Figure 7 each base  
30 station monitors the other N-1 members of the group. Received  
signals from the base stations can be identified by their BCCH  
frequency and BSIC (Base Station Identification Code). The  
simplest way for the base station controller to determine which  
base stations should be monitored by which others is to use the  
35 cell adjacency list; this could even be used by a base station  
itself to determine which neighbours to monitor. In a more  
sophisticated solution the base station controller could also  
select neighbours in a way that is particularly suited for  
achieving time slot alignment. If there are more neighbouring  
40 base stations than a base station is able to monitor  
continuously, then the base station controller might also change

5 these neighbour definitions from time to time.

The base station averages in step S2 the observed time offsets  $\Delta T_{obs}$  for the or each neighbouring base station over a time period such as a couple of minutes to obtain a stable observed time  
 10 offset. The base stations then send in step S3 all these averaged time offsets  $\Delta T_{obs}$  to the base station controller, preferably reporting with a resolution of at least  $1\mu s$ . This resolution is sufficiently higher than the target resolution and is of the order of the minimum resolution of the base station  
 15 observed time offset measurements. Observed clock phase measurements will be sent as often as required, suitably as determined by the phase instability of the base station clock, to maintain alignment of transmissions. This may be expected to be in the range from about 15 minutes to a couple of hours for  
 20 typical clocks. As an option, the reporting of the clock phase measurements may be done under command from the base station controller.

To calculate actual relative clock phases  $\Delta T_{BTS}$  the base station  
 25 controller in step S4 builds a matrix M of all observed time offsets, corrected by the transmission delay  $\Delta T_{LOS}$  due to line of sight geographical distance. The elements of this matrix can be written as:

$$M_{1-2} = \Delta T_{obs} - \Delta T_{LOS}$$

30 (for the clock phase of base station 2 as observed by base station 1).  $M_{1-2}$  remains undefined if base station 1 did not provide a measurement for base station 2, either because it was not told to monitor base station 2 or because it does not "see" base station 2. The line of sight-corrected time offsets  $M_{1-2}$   
 35 differ from the actual clock phases  $\Delta T_{BTS}$  by non-LOS propagation delays  $\Delta T_{NLOS}$ , since  $M_{1-2} = \Delta T_{BTS} + \Delta T_{NLOS}$ , according to the basic equation:

$$\Delta T_{obs} = \Delta T_{BTS} + \Delta T_{LOS} + \Delta T_{NLOS}.$$

40 Fortunately, these errors can be reduced because there is redundancy in the matrix M. This redundancy is due to the fact that there are different "paths" along which base stations can



5 "see" each other. For example, base station 1 might "see" base station 3 directly, but might also "see" base station 2, which in turn "sees" base station 3, as illustrated in Figure 4.

10 If there is line of sight, then the time offsets simply add up, for example:

$$M_{1-3} = M_{1-2} + M_{2-3}.$$

Since the loss of line of sight can only increase these time offsets (because as described above  $\Delta T_{NLOS} > 0$ ), the time offset  $M_{1-2} + M_{2-3}$  is a better estimate for the true clock offset between  
15 base station 1 and 3 if it is smaller than  $M_{1-3}$ . This happens, for example, if there is line of sight between base station 1 and base station 2 and between base station 2 and 3, but no line of sight between base station 1 and 3 (see Figure 4).

20 In general, the principle is to find the minima of different time offsets measured along different paths between two given base stations. For every triplet of base stations where base station 1 "sees" base station 2 and base station 2 "sees" base station 3,  $M_{1-3}$  is substituted by  $M_{1-2} + M_{2-3}$  if either  $M_{1-3}$  is undefined or  
25 if  $M_{1-2} + M_{2-3} < M_{1-3}$ . After all such triplets are processed in this way, the minimisation is repeated all over again until the whole matrix M converges (does not change any more with a pass of the minimisation process). The time offsets produced cannot be worse than the original ones.

30 Asymmetrical non line of sight errors are not dealt with in the aforementioned minimisation procedure. These could occur, for example, if base station 2 "sees" base station 1 with line of sight but the reverse is not true (see Figure 5). The symmetry  
35  $M_{1-2} = -M_{2-1}$  holds for line of sight. Non-equality due to lack of line of sight can be averaged out. For every pair of base stations where  $M_{1-2}$  and  $M_{2-1}$  are both defined, the real clock phase  $\Delta T_{BTS}$  for base station 2 relative to base station 1 is estimated as  $(M_{1-2} - M_{2-1})/2$ . This is an average with an absolute error of no  
40 more than  $(M_{2-1} + M_{1-2})/2$  which can be used to assess the accuracy of the synchronisation process. If only one of the time offsets

5      $M_{1-2}$ , and  $M_{2-1}$  is defined, it is used as an estimate of the actual relative clock phase  $\Delta T_{\text{BTS}}$ .

Additional error estimates may be obtained by analysing the statistical properties of the observed relative clock phases as they are repeatedly reported over time.

10

The actual relative clock phases  $\Delta T_{\text{BTS}}$  determined in this way can be expected to meet the proposed accuracy requirement of  $5\mu\text{s}$ , since the loss of accuracy due to the reduced non-line of sight error should normally be less than a factor of 5. In general, accuracy increases with the number of measured observed relative clock phases.

15

The algorithms specified above for reducing errors due to non-line of sight may be further be optimised for efficiency. For example, the computation time requirements of the given minimisation algorithm is of the order  $N^3$ , with  $N$  being the number of base stations operated by the base station controller, because data from two paths involving three base stations must be processed. The relationship between  $N$  and time depends on computer parameters.  $N^3$  means that for example twice as many BSs would require 8 x more computer power (i.e.  $2^3=8$ ). An advantage of the method described above is that it is not time-critical and thus the base station controller can selectively synchronise base stations as required. A general preferred feature of the base station controller processing algorithm is that it makes all estimated relative clock phases "compatible", so that a determined relative clock phase ultimately does not depend on the "path" between the base stations along which it is determined.

20

25

30

In a synchronised network it becomes relatively easy to determine the location of a mobile station. For determining the location of a mobile station a new network element (referred to herein as an MLC (Mobile Location Centre)) could perform the actual calculation of a mobile station's location. At least for observed time difference based mobile station location both the

35

40

5 base station controller and the mobile location centre MLC would preferably process the observed relative clock phases  $\Delta T_{\text{obs}}$ . In one embodiment the base station controller could receive these measurements from the GEMU and pass them on to the mobile location centre, and the base station controller and the mobile location centre could process them independently. In another option the GEMU could communicate only with the mobile location centre, and the mobile location centre could pass the calculated real time differences to the base station controller. In this case, all the processing described above happens in the mobile location centre and wireless GEMUs would be favoured.

As proposed above, time slot alignment is possible if there is at least one-way "visibility" for each base station. This situation might not apply for all base stations operated by a base station controller. In this case, the base stations could be synchronised to form groups of mutually synchronised base stations, none of the base stations in one group receiving or being received by any of the base stations in another group. This situation is illustrated in Figure 6, where base stations 40, 41 and 42 form one group 43 and base stations 44 and 45 form another group 46. Each of the base station groups can be synchronised independently, which leads to synchronised sub-areas of the area controlled by a base station controller. The grouping can be determined from the processed matrix M. The base station controller may also decide to artificially create more synchronised sub-areas if it considers certain relative clock phases  $\Delta T_{\text{BTS}}$  to be too inaccurate to be used for synchronisation.

Optionally, the system could also be used to check for faults in the system. For example, if the base station controller finds that a base station from which signals have previously been received by another base station suddenly is no longer received by the latter base station (or especially is no longer received by a number of other base stations) or if its timing wanders excessively then the base station controller could generate an alarm to indicate to the network operator that there is a

5 potential fault.

After all the relative clock phases have been estimated, the base station controller must choose an (absolute) reference clock phase to which all base station clocks will be synchronised (for  
10 each synchronised sub-area). (Note that the following choices refer to the phase alignment of transmissions and not to the rate of the base station clocks). One possibility is for the base station controller's own clock to be chosen to provide a reference; in this case its phase should preferably be relatively  
15 stable. If the base station clock rates in a system are already derived from the base station controller clock rate over a standard interface, then this choice would have the benefit of requiring only relatively small phase corrections since the phase misalignment  $\Delta T_{BTS}$  would primarily be caused by variable phase  
20 delays in the transmission equipment. Alternatively, one of the base stations may be selected as the reference. This would preferably be a high-power base station that is "visible" to many other base stations. This has the advantage that many of the determined relative clock phases will probably be quite accurate  
25 since  $\Delta T_{BTS}$  would then depend in many cases mainly upon a single, commonly observed relative clock phase  $\Delta T_{obs}$ . Alternatively, the base station controller could calculate the average relative clock phase of all base stations. This reference would not correspond to any particular base station but would overall  
30 minimise the phase changes necessary to synchronise all clocks. This would only be useful if the base station clock phases were distributed non-uniformly and all base station clock rates were sufficiently accurate. (For equally distributed clock phases, an "average phase" would be arbitrary).

35 The base station controller then calculates a clock phase correction for each base station from the difference between the reference clock phase and the determined relative clock phase for the respective base station. In a system that is already  
40 partially synchronised each clock phase correction can suitably be represented by an integer number of steps of the desired

5       synchronisation accuracy or less, in the range from zero to the maximum error in the existing synchronisation scheme. For instance, in GSM the correction could be a value between zero and one burst period ( $\approx 577\mu\text{s}$ ).

10       The base station controller sends the calculated clock phase corrections to each base station, preferably with a resolution of at least  $1\mu\text{s}$ . To avoid excessive messaging traffic and synchronising operations it preferably only sends a message if the base station exceeds or almost exceeds the permitted  
15       synchronisation bracket, i.e. only if the required correction exceeds a certain threshold e.g.  $5\mu\text{s}$ .

      The base station then corrects its own clock in step S5 by delaying the clock phase by the received specified correction  
20       value to a resolution of at least  $1\mu\text{s}$ . Several hardware and software implementations are possible to achieve this:

1.     A delay circuit could be located between the clock circuit and the main processor and this circuit could artificially  
25       delay the electrical signal comprising the clock signal, i.e. it shifts the rectangular clock pulse train in time. This could allow highly accurate (and preferably analogue) shifting of the timing.
2.     A digital delay circuit could be located between the clock  
30       circuit and the main processor which suppresses some clock pulses. Where the base station clock runs at 26MHz this method would yield a resolution of  $\approx 0.04\mu\text{s}$  since this is the duration of a clock pulse.
3.     A software delay functionality could be provided to modify  
35       internal time counters used for controlling the point in time when radio transmissions begin. This could also give sufficiently high resolution. This may be the easiest way to modify an existing base station to provide the necessary functionality.

40

      The application of the delay must not violate the base station's

5     timing requirements on the radio interface, therefore, the base station may spread a large phase correction over some time, e.g. 1s, and phase changes should preferably be made between two time slots. The largest corrections should normally occur shortly after the base station has started up, when they do not matter  
10     too much. After phase synchronisation has been established, corrections should rarely exceed 5 $\mu$ s by much.

Optionally, the base station might modify the speed of its clock if the last few received clock phase corrections indicate a  
15     systematic deviation. This would improve the overall accuracy of synchronisation, and would in general allow for a much cheaper, less accurate base station clock to be implemented. However, the ability to "see" another base station would then be more important.

20     The full synchronisation of base station clocks is not necessarily needed in order for more efficient handovers to take place. With what may be termed pseudo-synchronised handovers, the network would tell the mobile station the relative clock  
25     phase between the current and the new base station, determined as described above. For handover purposes, this would provide generally the same benefits as truly phase-synchronised base station clocks. However, mobile station support for pseudo-synchronised handovers is only optional from GSM phase 2 onwards,  
30     whereas synchronised handovers are a standard GSM feature.

It is possible to synchronise base stations over a larger area than that under the influence of a single base station controller. Some base stations at a base station controller  
35     boundary will be able to receive signals from base stations operated by another base station controller, and thus base station controllers may gain knowledge of clock phase differences relative to synchronised areas controlled by other base station controllers.

40     In some circumstances synchronisation may become increasingly

5     difficult the larger the synchronised area is. In addition to  
the increased signalling that is needed to achieve  
synchronisation over a larger area, the time taken to reach a  
synchronised steady state in a larger area would be expected to  
10    be larger. In addition, time slot alignment may itself become  
less advantageous as the size of the synchronised area increases.  
Therefore, it may be desired to restrict the size of synchronised  
areas to an optimum intermediate size. A natural candidate to  
approximate this size is a base station controller area.  
However, sometimes a contiguous geographical area may be covered  
15    by two (or more) interleaving base station controller domains,  
which reduces "visibility" between base stations under the same  
base station controller but increases mutual "visibility" of  
those interleaving base station controller domains. Furthermore,  
the capacity of a base station controller may be limited to (for  
20    instance to 256 or 512 transmitters). If the domain of the base  
station controller were synchronised, this number of transmitters  
could equate to fewer base stations than in current  
implementations because with synchronisation more transmitters  
could be deployed at each base station to take advantage of the  
25    increase in capacity that might be made possible by  
synchronisation. The potential advantages of tight reuse  
patterns and observed time difference based methods of mobile  
station location are emphasised if time slots are aligned within  
the whole network.

30    One way to achieve inter-base station controller synchronisation  
is to employ extra signalling between base station controllers  
to exchange observed, inter-base station controller, relative  
clock phases. This could be done, for example, by direct  
35    signalling between the base station controllers or, since base  
station controllers do not generally communicate directly, via  
another unit such as a mobile switching centre or a mobile  
location centre. In the latter case one possibility would then  
be for the mobile switching centre or a mobile location centre  
40    to command clock phase changes for all its base station  
controllers and/or the base stations and/or transmitters under

5 its control. Clock phase corrections could be uniformly applied  
to all base stations under one base station controller. In the  
special case of interleaving base station controller domains, no  
inter-base station controller signalling may be needed. Each  
base station controller could iteratively change the clock phases  
10 of its base stations by half the observed relative clock phase  
to the other base station controller's base stations to achieve  
mutual synchronisation. Another solution is to establish a  
synchronisation hierarchy among base station controllers. Each  
base station controller could then synchronise all base stations  
15 in its base station controller domain with one particular  
adjacent base station controller domain, with one base station  
controller domain therefore being the synchronisation reference  
for the whole network. Another solution is for the calculation  
of both the actual relative clock phases and the clock phase  
20 corrections to be done not by the base station controller, but  
by a centralised network element, such as the mobile location  
centre (especially if a mobile station location function is  
implemented). The base station controller could then only be  
responsible for sending clock phase corrections to the base  
25 stations.

Some level of fault tolerance may be provided. If some error  
were to cause a base station to lose synchronisation with the  
rest of the network then quality of service need only degrade for  
30 a short period in time. Once the respective base station  
controller noticed the loss of synchronisation it could treat the  
faulty base station as non-synchronised until the problem is  
fixed. Loss of synchronisation would disturb the network only  
locally, it being unlikely that several base stations in the same  
35 area lose synchronisation at the same time. To reduce  
degradation in quality of service during the time needed to fix  
the fault, the base station controller might deactivate the  
traffic-only transmitters of the base station until  
synchronisation is regained, since the tight reuse factor of a  
40 synchronised GSM-type network would not apply to the BCCH  
transmitters.



5 The implementation of the system described above in a pre-existing network may be done in phases. A first phase could use a wireless GEMU. Some of the aspects of the processing that might be implemented in software in a base station controller, such as the handling of non-line of sight effects and inter-base  
10 station controller synchronisation, could be omitted. In another implementation phase measurement hardware could be fully integrated with base stations (e.g. newly installed base stations) and/or more extensive software processing could be provided. To provide for synergy with mobile station location  
15 services software for determining real time differences could be implemented in a dedicated mobile location centre instead of at base station controllers.

It is clearly preferable that all base station clocks in a common  
20 synchronisation domain should running at the same rate, and preferably (in a GSM system) to the specified GSM accuracy.

Some potential advantages of certain implementations of the system described above will now be described with specific  
25 reference to GSM networks. However, it will be understood that some or all of the advantages are also applicable to other networks.

A synchronised network provides the potential for faster  
30 handovers, with performance generally the same as conventional intra-cell handovers. In a GSM implementation, for example, the time for handover signalling might be reduced from roughly 200ms to around 100 ms.

35 In a conventional GSM system frames can be lost during handovers, causing audible clicks. This could be reduced by the implementation of synchronised handovers.

Mobile stations leaving low power coverage areas such as in  
40 buildings may enter a much a higher power environment. Faster handovers mean that there may be reduced interference from the

5 mobile to the higher power environment and there is less risk  
that a call will be dropped.

Faster handovers mean that indoor pico cell handovers are  
possible as are handovers where the user is travelling in a lift  
10 between pico cells on different floors.

Faster handovers mean that less overlap is needed between cells  
to permit handovers of fast moving mobile stations, such as ones  
in trains.

15 In a conventional GSM network the current and the new base  
station both reserve capacity for the duration of the handover.  
The ability to make faster handovers means that the duration of  
this simultaneous reservation may be reduced and capacity thereby  
20 increased.

Synchronised handovers may need less signalling than  
unsynchronised handovers.

25 Synchronisation of base stations may make higher levels of  
frequency reuse possible. Theoretically, in a GSM system it  
might be expected that for high capacity cells traffic-only  
frequencies could move from a reuse factor of 6 to a reuse factor  
of 1, although in practice a reduction in reuse factor from 7-8  
30 to 2-3 is perhaps more realistic. This advantage arises because  
by causing the base stations to transmit in phase, there may be  
significantly less interference. A higher level of frequency  
reuse should permit more capacity, since additional transmitters  
could operate without the need for more frequencies to be  
35 allocated. Furthermore, simpler reuse patterns would simplify  
network planning. Current frequency planning is often performed  
by allocating frequencies on a transmitter basis. In a  
synchronised network channels could be dynamically allocated on  
a per-slot basis, allowing 8 times the granularity in a GSM  
40 system. This would require knowledge of relative offsets of TDMA  
time slot numbers between base stations, but no synchronisation

5 of frame numbers. A base station controller could apply frequency hopping as required. With frequency hopping, there would be expected to be little interference between two channels using the same set of frequencies and the same hopping sequence number but different mobile allocation indices. Synchronisation  
10 could thus potentially allow the same set of hopping frequencies to be used at adjacent base stations without interference if hopping sequences were synchronised. Full frame number synchronisation could enable synchronisation of hopping sequences.

15 Erlang tables are used to predict capacity according to the number of traffic channels per cell. With faster handovers traffic could be dynamically shifted to neighbouring cells to increase capacity by dynamically exploiting diversity between  
20 overlapping cells of the network.

Rural base stations may drop calls in the region of overlap between cells due to low signal strength. With synchronisation, the base station controller could be programmed to transmit the  
25 same information from the two base stations in question with the same frequency and the same time slot. The mobile station may therefore receive the same signal from two base stations and this will increase the effective strength of signals in the region of overlap.

30 In many instances IUO "Intelligent Underlay Overlay" is currently based on worst case assumptions of interference, and capacity is planned on a per-transmitter basis. Synchronisation could enable a base station controller or another network unit to establish  
35 during operation the time slot(s) in which interference actually occurs, making use of knowledge of relative offsets of TDMA time slot numbers between base stations. With this feature larger IUO cells could be used, permitting more efficient use of bandwidth, at least in some circumstances.

40 In a synchronised network, because each mobile station needs less

5 time to make timing measurements more time is available for other  
functions. One possibility is for a mobile station to make extra  
measurements to instead improve traffic control and handover  
decisions. This could take advantage of a system that used  
randomly distributed frame numbers or even better a system in  
10 which frame number offsets were carefully planned to a scheme  
which to some extent optimised the time offsets between  
synchronisation bursts of adjacent base stations to the  
measurement schedule of mobile stations. This latter system will  
be described in more detail hereinafter.

15 The measurement units associated with base stations as described  
hereinbefore could be used to detect potential faults in the  
system and to report such potential faults to the network  
operator. Examples of such potential faults include detection  
20 of neighbouring base stations that cease to transmit (especially  
ones that are intended by their base station controller to be in  
operation) or ones whose synchronisation drifts or is excessively  
inaccurate. Furthermore, the measurement units could report on  
received signal level and accuracy from neighbouring base  
25 stations to give the network additional information on network  
interference and/or loss of coverage.

Since minor errors in base station timing can be corrected by the  
system described above, in such a system less accurate and hence  
30 less expensive base station clocks could be used.

A synchronised system as described above may make it easier to  
meet the FCC911 requirement for determining the locations of  
mobile stations. FCC911 is a US requirement that the location of  
35 a mobile station be known within a given accuracy for emergency  
purposes. Two locating methods are proposed: the TOA (time of  
arrival) method, which makes use of the times at which signals  
from mobile stations are received, and the OTD (observed time  
difference) method, which makes use of observed differences in  
40 the reception of signals for example from a mobile station at a  
plurality of base stations. These methods generally demands

5 knowledge of the real-time differences (RTDs) between  
neighbouring base stations to a relatively high level of  
accuracy, which could be achieved relatively easily in a  
synchronised network.

10 In the preceding embodiment, time slot alignment is achieved. An  
alternative embodiment will now be described in which not only  
is time slot alignment used but also the TDMA frame numbers of  
base stations are also synchronised, preferably for small groups  
of base stations.

15 Since frame numbering is hierarchical, with the most important  
cycles being the basic TDMA cycle, the multi frame cycle, and the  
hyper frame cycle, there are several available levels of frame  
number synchronisation. However, fully synchronised frame  
20 numbers are not necessarily desirable, since this would imply  
simultaneous transmission of frequency and synchronisation bursts  
of all base stations, which would reduce the time available to  
mobile stations for pre-synchronising to and measuring reception  
levels of neighbouring base stations, and which in turn would  
25 lead to poorer handover performance. This will be discussed  
hereinafter in more detail. In general, different features made  
possible by time slot alignment require different levels of frame  
number synchronisation. Therefore, the optimal choice for frame  
number synchronisation depends on the relative importance of the  
30 feature in question.

To achieve frame number synchronisation a base station could send  
relative frame numbers, i.e. the differences between frame  
numbers of adjacent base stations and its own corresponding frame  
35 number to the base station controller. The base station  
controller's knowledge of relative frame numbers as in a GSM  
system should normally be sufficient for most aspects of time-  
slot alignment. If some level of frame number synchronisation  
is to be provided then it may be required that the base station  
40 controller be able to command base stations to change their frame  
counter. This could suitably happen when a base station starts

5 up, e.g. before it starts transmitting on the BCCH.

Time frame synchronisation means changing each base station's independent and unique time frame numbering regimes by an integer multiple of burst periods. This method involves determining the  
10 differences in frame number between different base station frame number regimes over the air interface. The base station controller then commands each base station to adjust its frame number regimes over the air interface by a certain relative value. This is thus a differential technique which provides a  
15 solution independent of the variable and unknown transmission delays across the Base Station Systems BSS and radio propagation delay.

In current GSM systems the start of the transmission of TDMA  
20 frames, i.e. the beginning of the first time slot TS 0, by the base stations is not co-ordinated between the base stations. Each base station independently selects the frame number (FN) of the first frame it transmits at random. Time slot alignment as described hereinbefore does not change this. Accordingly the  
25 relative time slots and frame numbers between base stations remain arbitrary as illustrated in Figure 8 which shows the slots and frames 60 transmitted by one base station and the slots and frames 62 transmitted by another base station. The time slots may be aligned but the frame numbers are not nor are the beginning  
30 of each of the frames.

The base station controller is not aware of the frame numbers and time slot for any base station at a certain time since the base station controller and base stations do not share a common time  
35 reference. This is because the Abis (interface between the base station and the base station controller) transmission network causes unknown and variable delays.

However, if the base station controller knows about the relative  
40 time slots and frame numbers for each base station, improvements can be achieved. The current GSM systems allocate frequencies on

5 a transceiver basis. Channel allocation on a time slot basis provides 8 times the granularity and reduces interference. For example, if time slot number 3 of a base station 1 is concurrent in time with time slot number 5 of base station 2 which use the same frequency as time slot number 3 of base station 1, then the  
10 base station controller can avoid allocating time slot number 5 of base station number 2 if time slot number 3 of base station 1 is already allocated. This interference management feature requires the base station controller's knowledge of relative time slots (and relative frame numbers for SDCCHs (the Stand-alone  
15 Dedicated Control Channel)) between base stations.

IUO is currently based upon a worst case interference scenario and capacity is planned on a transceiver basis. The base station controller is able to work out in which time slot the  
20 interference actually occurs. This makes possible larger IUO cells and thus more efficient use of bandwidth. This again requires the base station controller's knowledge of relative time slots and frame numbers between base stations.

25 To achieve a significant capacity improvement the mere knowledge of relative time slots and frame numbers may not be sufficient. Instead, it may require the synchronisation of TDMA frames and their frame numbers between base stations as illustrated in Figure 9.

30 The advantage of frame number synchronisation is that tighter frequency reuse can be achieved. With frequency hopping, there is no interference between two channels using the same set of hopping frequencies and the same hopping sequence number HSN but  
35 different mobile allocation offsets MAIO. Co-channel interference within a cell is therefore avoided by using the same hopping sequence number but different mobile allocation index offsets for all hopping transceivers within a cell. The same hopping frequencies can be reused in adjacent cells using a different  
40 hopping sequence number, but at the cost of a statistical average for co-channel interference being proportional to  $1/N$  where  $N$  is

5 the number of hopping frequencies. Thus the same hopping sequence number should be used for as many transceivers in a cell as possible.

10 Since for any hopping set with N frequencies, there is the same number N of different mobile allocation index offsets, co-channel interference is minimised if N transceivers use the same hopping sequence number. With usually less than N hopping transceivers in a cell the set of possible mobile allocation index offsets cannot be exhausted within a single cell and it is desirable to  
15 use the same hopping sequence number in more than one cell (also known as frequency sharing) to better match the number of hopping frequencies with the number of transceivers using the same hopping sequence number.

20 However, having the same hopping sequence number but different mobile allocation index offset is not sufficient to provide non colliding hopping sequences in different cells since each frequency of any hopping sequence depends also on the frame number of the corresponding TDMA frame. In particular, the non  
25 collision depends on the superframe number part of for the frame number which is the time parameter in modulo 64. Thus synchronisation of frame numbers is required for frequency sharing. Without frame number synchronisation between two cells, there will be interference between two channels of these two  
30 cells even if they are assigned the same hopping sequence number. The pseudo random nature of the frequency hopping sequences makes it difficult to accommodate different TDMA frame numbers by a specific choice of frequency hopping parameters to make frequency sharing useful without frame synchronisation.

35 With multi sectored sites this restriction is not a problem since all transceivers at one site are or easily fully synchronised and the frame numbers are all the same for all time slots concurrent in all cells. This increases the useful length N of hopping  
40 sequences as compared to single site base stations. For example for a three sector site with three hopping transceivers for each



5 sector, a set of nine hopping frequencies is optimal since then  
each hopping transceiver can be allocated a different mobile  
allocation index offset and all nine possible mobile allocation  
index offsets are exhausted. In a non synchronised network with  
all base stations transmitting in their own time domain, co  
10 channel interference between adjacent cells occurs when the same  
frequency hopping sets are used. In contrast in a frame number  
synchronised network, all base stations will start their burst  
transmissions simultaneously. One advantage of frame number  
synchronisation is that the same frequency hopping set and the  
15 same hopping sequence number can be used in more than one cell  
without co channel interference. This means that tighter  
frequency reuse can be achieved with, for example traffic only  
frequencies.

20 In summary, with frequency hopping, there is no interference  
between two channels using the same set of frequencies and the  
same hopping sequence number but different mobile allocation  
indices. Therefore it is desirable to use the same hopping  
sequence in different base stations. But since hopping sequences  
25 are determined mainly by the frame number sequence, this is only  
possible if frame numbers are synchronised. For a frequency  
hopping network, the frequency hopping sequences may be  
determined by the frame number. Frame number synchronisation of  
many base stations may degrade handover performance which is  
30 caused by the way mobile stations detect adjacent cells.  
Accordingly, in preferred embodiments of the invention, frame  
number synchronisation is used only for small groups of base  
stations.

35 This embodiment of the invention can use the same components as  
described hereinbefore to provide time slot alignment. The  
relative misalignments of burst transmissions of different base  
stations are measured by the GEMU elements.

40 Time slot and frame number detection therefore makes use of and  
relies upon time slot alignment. In other words, the time slots

5 are aligned before frame number detection takes place since the  
frame number detection only make sense when time slots are  
aligned. The detection of time slots and frame numbers is done  
over the air interface. The necessary radio measurements are done  
by the GEMU elements, required for time slot alignment, and  
10 reported to the base station controller. Since the features in  
question depend only on the base station controller's knowledge  
of the difference in time slot and frame number between the base  
stations and not on the absolute time slot and frame number  
values of any base station, no common absolute time reference  
15 between base stations or between base station controller and base  
stations is required. It is sufficient if time slot and frame  
number detection takes place shortly after the base station has  
started up. The differences in time slot and frame number to any  
neighbour base station remain constant making frame number  
20 detection very robust.

The GEMU pre-synchronises to neighbouring base stations as part  
of the time slot alignment process. This includes receiving  
synchronising channel bursts which contain the frame number and  
25 are always sent in the first time slot, TS0. The GEMU also  
determines the time when it receives those Synchronising channel  
bursts within the time reference of its host or reference base  
station, i.e. the frame number, the time slot, and the time slot  
misalignment. For the purpose of time slot alignment, the GEMU  
30 reports the observed time slot misalignment values to the base  
station controller. Now, for the purpose of frame number  
synchronisation, the GEMU also reports the differences in time  
slot and frame numbers between the neighbouring base stations and  
the host base station.

35 The observed time differences between base stations change as the  
network tries to reduce the real time differences, i.e. the time  
difference between simultaneous transmissions, to zero. After a  
few iterations of this feedback process, however, the differences  
40 in time slot and frame number do not change anymore and  
subsequent changes concern only the time slot misalignment. The

5 base station controller determines when this stable state is reached by verifying that time slot misalignment values are below a certain threshold.

10 The base station controller can now make use of the knowledge of relative time slots and relative frame numbers in order to implement network enhancement features such as those mentioned hereinbefore. The GEMU elements may also be used for mobile station location. Ongoing maintenance of time slot alignment means that time slot and frame number differences between the  
15 base stations remain constant. This holds even if a base station temporarily falls out of the time slot alignment process, since the later correction of a misalignment due to drift can always be performed in a way such that time slot and frame number differences are preserved. Hence, some GEMU reporting capacity  
20 may be saved by transmitting time slot and frame number differences less frequently than time slot misalignments.

Frame number synchronisation is possible for base stations which are time slot aligned and for which time slot and frame number  
25 detection is available, but is preferably applied only to small groups of base stations since large-scale frame number synchronisation may not be desirable. Frame number synchronisation is done shortly after the base station has started up. No periodic feedback process is necessary to maintain  
30 frame number synchronisation. Random relative frame numbers are preserved between frame number synchronised groups.

The base station controller knows from the radio network plan about groups of those base stations which should have their frame  
35 numbers synchronised with each other. The base station controller makes sure that all base stations in each such group do not become immediately accessible for mobile stations after start-up. These base stations may choose a random frame number at start-up as usual and must start to transmit on common channels on the  
40 BCCH frequency, but the cell must be marked as 'barred'. For the first base station of each synchronisation group which enters

5     this state, the base station controller can immediately remove  
the 'cell-barred' status. This base station will serve as a  
"master" (that is the host or reference) to the other "slave"  
base stations of the same group. For each slave base station, the  
base station controller waits until its transmissions are  
10   "roughly" time slot aligned with the corresponding master base  
station. It is not necessary to wait until "precise" alignment,  
i.e. with the specified accuracy of 5  $\mu$ s, since the relative time  
slots and frame numbers will not change after the first few  
iterations of the time slot alignment process.

15   Optionally, the base station controller might speed up time slot  
alignment by treating this slave base station with higher  
priority in the ongoing time slot alignment process. The base  
station controller calculates the difference in time slot and  
20   frame number between the slave and master base station. The base  
station controller sends a command to the base station to changes  
its time slot and its frame number by the calculated differences,  
such that the differences in time slot and frame number will be  
reduced to zero. The slave base station changes its radio  
25   transmissions accordingly and instantly by changing appropriate  
time counters in its software. The base station controller clears  
the 'cell-barred' condition. The slave base station is now fully  
operational and frame number synchronised with its master.  
Possibly remaining small discrepancies in time slot alignment  
30   will be removed by the time slot alignment process without losing  
the frame number synchronisation. Frame number synchronisation  
could also be done when the base station is already in use,  
although there seems to be no need to do so. The base station  
controller would first have to hand over all current traffic to  
35   other base stations and then 'bar' the cell as is also required  
for base station maintenance which might require shutting down  
a base station.

40   An alternative method of synchronizing the frame number involves  
transmitting an absolute frame number value across variable  
transmission delay elements with an accuracy to at least half a

5 burst period (289  $\mu$ s). Furthermore, the method requires that the base station controller is able to interrogate each base station for its frame number and obtain it with an accuracy of half a burst period. Guaranteeing such high time resolution between network elements requires appropriate signalling.

10

In a network incorporating base station time slot alignment, new methods to reduce interference may be implemented and thus enable an increase in capacity. But in order to implement these techniques, the base station controller must manage the time slot separation and frame number separation of simultaneous transmissions of different base stations.

15

If the frame numbers are aligned over an area covered by a large number of cells, the mobile stations may require longer to pre-synchronise to adjacent cells and the maintaining of the pre-synchronising may be harder. Pre-synchronisation speeds up handovers and helps to identify the cells which dominate the frequencies on which the mobile stations measure the received field strengths. These field strength measurements are used to make handover decisions and for auto base station system features. Full frame synchronisation may be disadvantageous.

20

25

The mobile station has to receive and analyse the frequency correction and synchronisation channel bursts transmitted by each base station in a dedicated mode for pre-synchronising to adjacent cells. Subsequent maintenance of this pre-synchronisation requires that the mobile station continue to receive the synchronisation channel bursts. These steps can only take place in the search frame which occurs every 26 TDMA frames in GSM, that is every 120ms, due to the stringent timing constraints which a mobile station has to follow in the GSM standard.

30

35

In a fully frame number synchronised network, each frequency correction and synchronisation channel burst is transmitted by all base stations simultaneously which has a detrimental effect

40

5 on the probability that the mobile station will locate these  
bursts in the search frame. As a result of the timing scheme of  
the synchronisation channel bursts the mobile station may only  
be able to receive the synchronising channel burst every 9.4  
10 search frames which is about once a second. Without frame  
synchronisation, synchronising channel bursts of different base  
stations can be assumed to be equally distributed over time and  
the mobile station can use all of its of its search frames for  
the reception of synchronising channel bursts which may give a  
receive capacity of one synchronising channel burst every 120 ms.  
15 This means that the synchronisation of frame numbers can lead to  
a reduction in the capacity for receiving the synchronising  
channel bursts of a factor of about 9.4. For the mobile stations  
which are able to process more than one synchronising channel  
burst per search frame, the degradation in relative capacity may  
20 be higher.

With initial pre-synchronisation, the situation is more  
complicated since the mobile station does not know in advance in  
which search frame it will be able to receive a frequency  
25 correction channel burst on a given BCCH frequency. The mobile  
station therefore has to start its search at a random point of  
time and on average the mobile station will for five search  
frames before it is able to receive a given frequency correction  
channel burst on a given BCCH frequency for the first time. This  
30 is regardless of whether there is any frame number  
synchronisation. Two frames later it can receive the  
synchronising channel burst to complete pre-synchronisation.  
However after handover, the list of adjacent base stations  
usually has more than one change so the mobile station will  
35 sometimes initiate a second pre-synchronisation process  
immediately after the one that has just been completed. If there  
is no frame synchronisation, it will take around five search  
frames on average to receive the frequency correction channel  
burst and with frame synchronisation it takes on average 7.4  
40 search frames to receive the frequency correction channel burst.  
This means that frame number synchronisation reduces performance

5 by 50 percent. In practice, mobile stations will not receive every frequency correction and synchronisation channel burst due to bad reception conditions. With frame number synchronisation, the mobile station will take 9.4 search frames until it is next able to receive the missed burst and no use can be made of the  
10 intervening search frames. Without frame number synchronisation, those intermediate search frames can be used by the mobile station to listen to other mobile stations.

In summary, preferred embodiments of the invention do not have  
15 frame number synchronisation over an entire network as discussed hereinbefore. The number of base stations which are frame number synchronised to one another will depend on the network requirements as well of course the access method used. However some embodiments of the present invention may be synchronised  
20 over the entire network.

An alternative to the frame synchronisation described hereinbefore will now be described. In particular, two types of partial frame number synchronisation will now be described. A  
25 first form of partial frame number synchronisation will be described with reference to Figure 10. In this embodiment, frame numbers are synchronised within a small group of base stations. This group is much smaller than in the method discussed hereinbefore. Typically, each group will have two or three base  
30 stations. Figure 10 shows two of these small groups 70 and 72. The network would be made up of these small groups. As only two or three base stations are synchronised in each group, advantages can be achieved particularly in frequency hopping environments. With three frequency hopping transceivers at three sectorised cell  
35 sites, eighteen hopping frequencies can be effectively shared among two base stations. With those groups which have three coverage areas served by one base station, more than two base stations can be included in each group but this might lead to problems. If each base station serves only one coverage area,  
40 then each group may consist of three or four base stations.

- 5 A second alternative to the frame number synchronisation is shown in Figure 11. In this alternative, the frames with the same frame number are not fully synchronised. Rather, there is partial synchronisation of the frames. In other words, the frames with the same frame number are desynchronised by a few time slots.
- 10 This means that the Frequency correction channel and the synchronising channel bursts of the adjacent base stations do not coincide. In this way the number of time slots where the frame number is synchronised in neighbouring cells is reduced. For example, two neighbouring sites whose frames are out of
- 15 synchronisation by two time slots will share the same frame number in six out of eight time slots. Frequency sharing is most useful on the six shared time slots and this will be taken into account when allocating channels.
- 20 Although the frequency correction channel and synchronising channel bursts of neighbouring cells do not collide in this alternative, there is a high probability that these bursts will fall within the same search frame of a mobile station. Therefore only those mobile stations which after having found a frequency
- 25 correction channel burst in a certain search frame start to search for a frequency correction channel burst of another neighbouring base station in the same search frame will not have frame synchronisation.
- 30 This method is particularly applicable to one dimensional chains of cells, such as two sectorised directional cell sites arranged, for example, along a street.

35 Frame number synchronisation may permit a tighter frequency reuse pattern which could increase capacity.

The present invention may include any feature or combination of features disclosed herein either implicitly or explicitly or any generalisation thereof irrespective of whether it relates to the

40 presently claimed invention. In view of the foregoing description it will be evident to a person skilled in the art



- 5     that various modifications may be made within the scope of the invention.

## 5 CLAIMS

1. A telecommunications system comprising:
  - a first transmitter unit for transmitting first signals to at least one station;
  - 10 a second transmitter unit for transmitting second signals to at least one station;
  - a receiving unit associated with the first transmitter unit for receiving the second signals; and
  - a synchronisation unit coupled to the receiving unit for
  - 15 generating a control signal to at least one of the first and second transmitters to increase the synchronisation of the first and second signals.
2. A telecommunications system as claimed in claim 1, wherein
- 20 the receiving unit is arranged to determine the difference between the timing of the first transmitter unit and the second transmitter unit.
3. A telecommunications system as claimed in claim 2, wherein
- 25 the receiving unit is arranged to calculate an average difference between the timing of the first transmitter unit and the second transmitter unit.
4. A telecommunications system as claimed in claim 1 or 2,
- 30 wherein the receiving unit is arranged to transmit the difference to said synchronisation unit.
5. A telecommunications system as claimed in preceding claim, wherein the first and second transmitter units are arranged to
- 35 be synchronised to within 5  $\mu$ s.
6. A telecommunications system wherein said synchronisation unit is arranged to synchronise said first and second
- 40 transmitters to a reference clock.

5 7. A telecommunications system as claimed in claim 6, wherein said reference clock is supplied by said synchronisation unit.

8. A telecommunications system as claimed in claim 6, wherein said reference clock is a clock signal of one of said first and  
10 second transmitter units.

9. A telecommunications system as claimed in claim 6, wherein said reference clock is the average of clock signals of said first and second transmitter units.

15 10. A telecommunications system as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the synchronisation unit is arranged to generate said control signal if the timing of said first and second transmitters differ by at least a predetermined amount.

20 11. A telecommunications system as claimed in any of the preceding claims, wherein said second transmitter unit also has a receiving unit associated therewith for receiving said first signals, said receiving unit also being coupled to said  
25 synchronisation unit.

12. A telecommunication system as claimed in claim 11, wherein the synchronisation unit is arranged to average the difference in the timing of the first and second transmitter units provided  
30 by the receiving units associated with the first and second transmitter units respectively.

13. A telecommunications system as claimed in claim 10 or 11, wherein said system comprises a third transmitter unit and a  
35 further receiving unit associated therewith, wherein each of the three receiving units determines the difference of the timing signals between the transmitter unit with which the receiving unit is associated and each of the other two transmitter units.

40 14. A telecommunications system as claimed in claim 13, wherein said synchronisation unit is arranged to determine the minimum

5 timing difference between two transmitter units based on a  
comparison of the timing difference observed by the receiver unit  
associated with one of the two transmitter units between said  
transmitter units and the sum of: the difference observed by the  
receiver unit associated with said one transmitter unit between  
10 said one transmitter unit and the third transmitter unit; and the  
difference observed by the receiver unit associated with the  
third transmitter unit between the third transmitter unit and the  
other of the two transmitter units.

15 15. A telecommunications system as claimed in any preceding  
claim, when appended to claim 2, wherein said synrhonizing unit  
is arranged to adjust difference in timing determined by said  
receiving unit to take into account the relative positions of  
said transmitter units.

20 16. A telecommunications system as claimed in any one of said  
preceding claims, wherein the or at least one of the receiving  
units is incorporated in the transmitter unit with which the  
receiving unit is associated.

25 17. A telecommunications system as claimed in any one of the  
preceding claims, wherein the first and second transmitter units  
use a time division multiple access method where time is divided  
into a plurality of slots and said first and second transmitter  
30 units transmit signals to different stations in different time  
slots, said synchronisation unit being arranged to synchronise  
substantially the beginning of time slots of the first and second  
transmitter units.

35 18. A telecommunications system as claimed in claim 17, wherein  
the frequency of the first and said second transmitter units  
changes between time slots.

40 19. A telecommunications system as claimed in claim 17 or 18,  
wherein n time slots are arranged in a frame and each frame has  
an associated number.

5     20. A telecommunications system as claimed in claim 19, wherein frames having the same frame numbers of said first and second signals are synchronised.

10    21. A telecommunications system as claimed in claim 19, wherein the frames having the same frame numbers of said first and second signals overlap in time but the beginning of said frames do not coincide.

15    22. A telecommunications system as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, comprising a multiplicity of transmitter units, said multiplicity of transmitter units being divided into a plurality of groups, each group comprising a plurality of transmitter units which are substantially synchronised with the other of the transmitter units in said group and the plurality  
20 of groups are not synchronised with respect to each other.

23. A telecommunications system as claimed in claim 22, wherein each group comprises three or four transmitter units, each transmitter unit serving a single coverage area.

25    24. A telecommunications system as claimed in claim 22, wherein each group comprises two transmitter units, each transmitter unit serving a plurality of coverage areas.

30    25. A telecommunications system as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein said system is a wireless cellular telecommunications network.

35    26. A telecommunications network as claimed in claim 25, wherein the wireless cellular network is in accordance with the GSM standard.

40    27. A telecommunications system as claimed in claim 25 or 26, wherein at least one of said transmitter units is a base transceiver station.

5     28. A telecommunication network as claimed in any one of claim  
25 to 27 wherein the synchronisation unit is incorporated in a  
base station controller.

10    29. A telecommunications system as claimed in any preceding  
claim, wherein said synchronization unit is arranged to build a  
matrix wherein each element of said matrix represents the timing  
difference between two transmitter units.

15    30. A method for synchronising a telecommunications system  
comprising:

transmitting first signals to at least one mobile station  
from a first transmitter unit;

transmitting second signals to at least one mobile station  
from a second transmitter unit;

20    receiving the second signals at said first transmitter unit;  
and

comparing the timing the first signals with the timing of  
the second signals as received by at the first transmitter unit  
and generating a control signal to at least one of the first and  
25    second transmitter units to increase the synchronisation of the  
first and second signals.

31. A telecommunications system comprising:

30    a first transmitter unit for transmitting first signals to  
at least one station when said at least one station is in a first  
area covered by said first transmitter unit;

a second transmitter unit for transmitting second signals  
to at least one station when said at least one station is in a  
second area covered by said second transmitter unit; and

35    a timing difference determining unit for determining the  
difference in timing of said first and second transmitter units  
and for providing information on said difference to at least one  
station, said information being used by said station when said  
station moves between said first and second areas.

40

32. A station for use in a telecommunications network

5 comprising:

a transmitter unit for transmitting first signals to at least one terminal;

10 a receiving unit for receiving second signals from a second transmitter unit which is arranged to transmit second signals to at least one terminal, said receiving unit arranged to determine a difference in the timing between said first and second transmitter units; and

15 a timing control unit for controlling the timing of said first signals, said control unit being controllable to reduce the difference in timing between said first and second transmitter units.

33. A telecommunications system comprising:

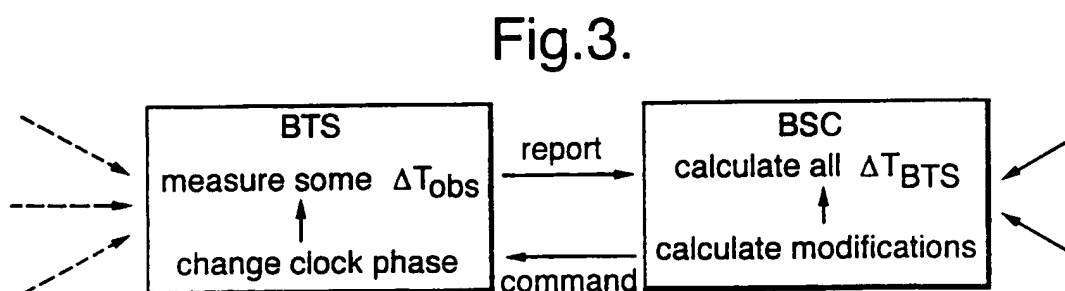
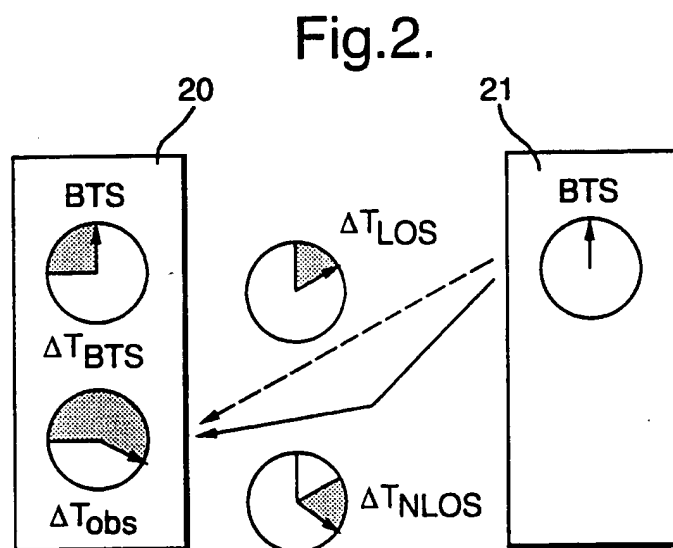
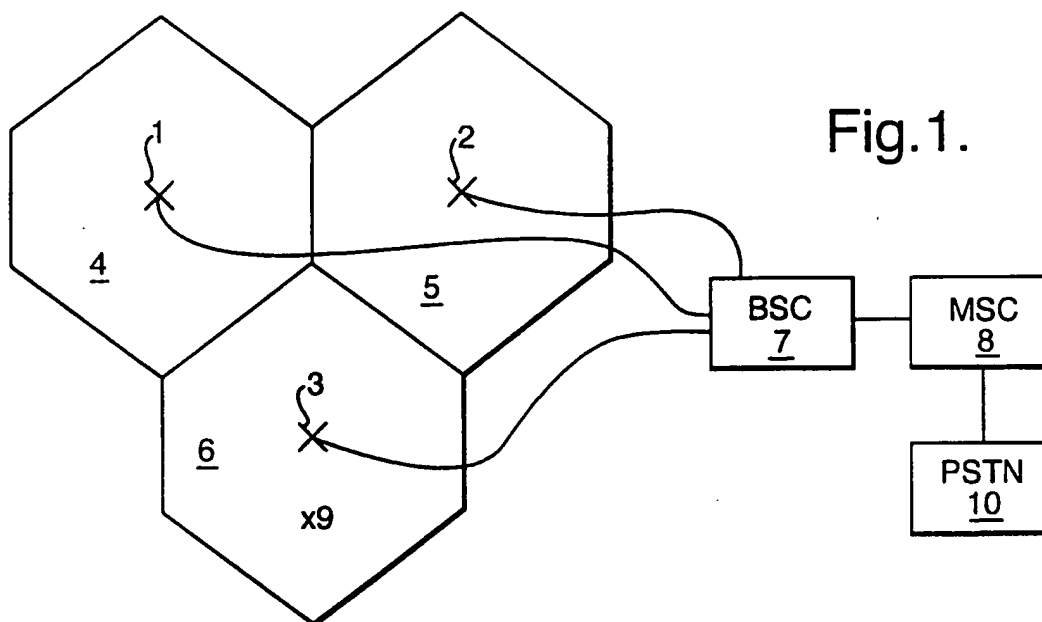
20 a first transmitter unit for transmitting first signals to at least one station;

a second transmitter unit for transmitting second signals to at least one station;

a receiving unit for comparing the time of said first and second signals; and

25 a synchronisation unit coupled to the receiving unit for generating a control signal to at least one of the first and second transmitters to increase the synchronisation of the first and second signals.

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Fig.4.

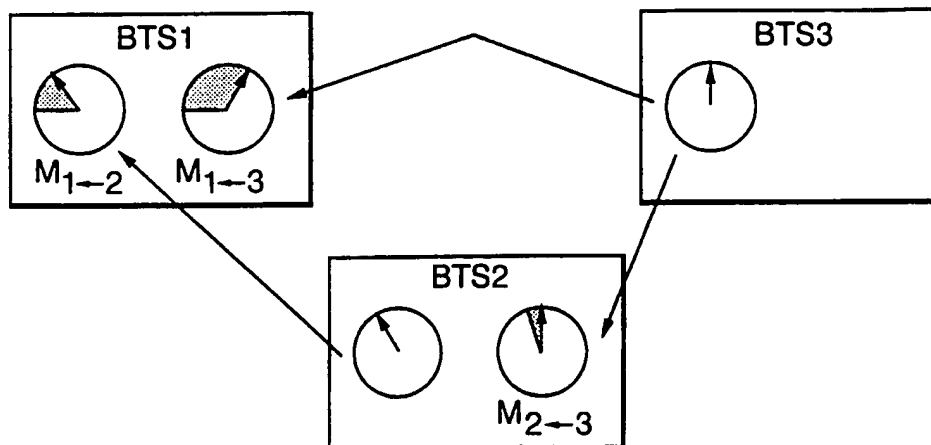


Fig.5.

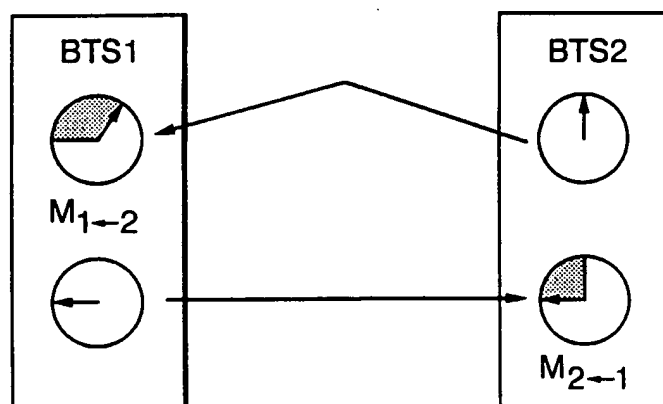
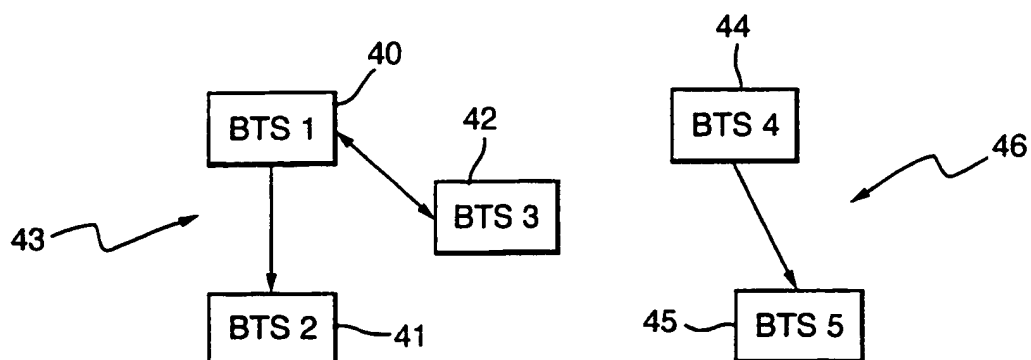


Fig.6.



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Fig.7.

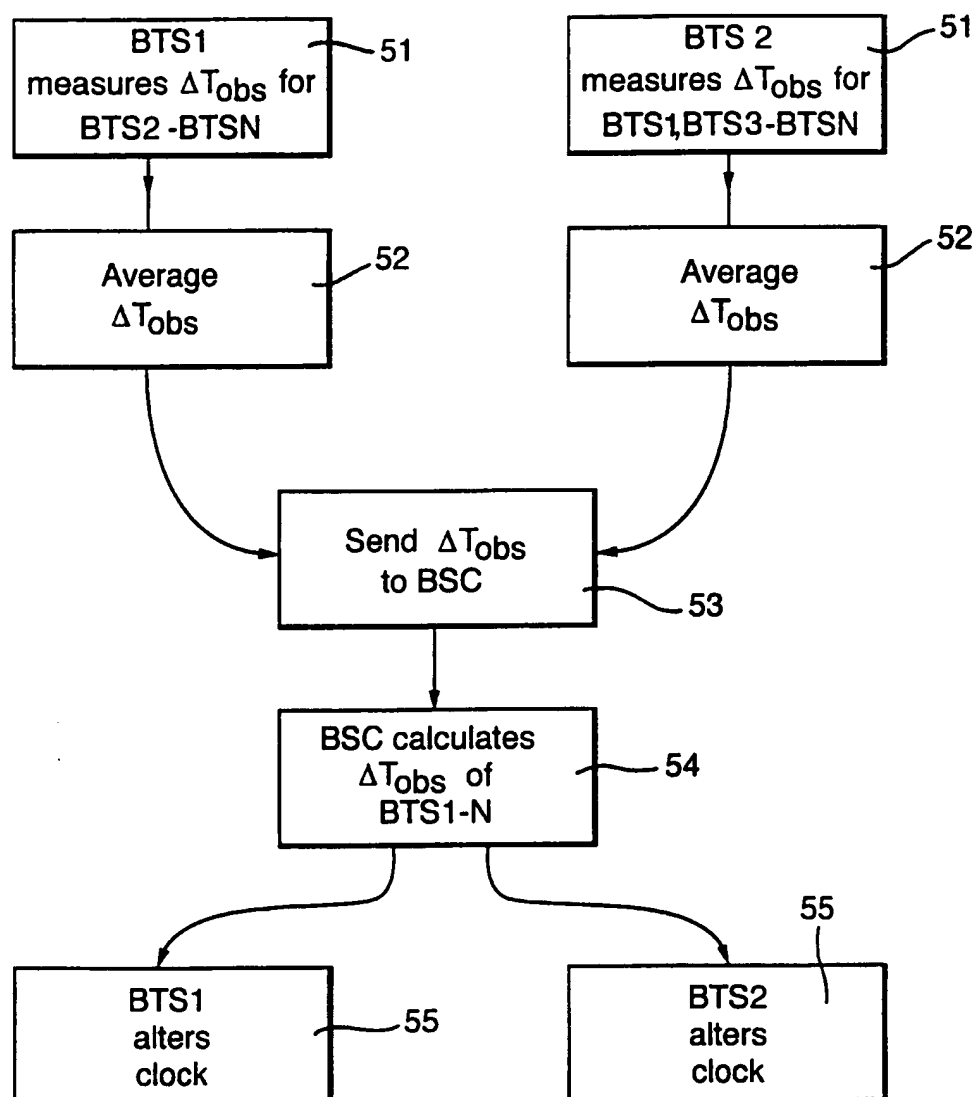
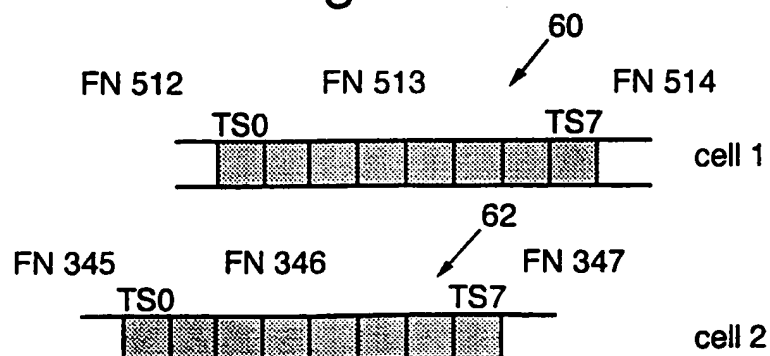


Fig.8.



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Fig.9.

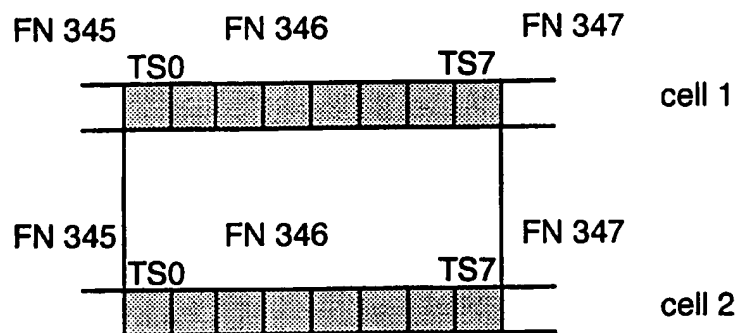


Fig.10.

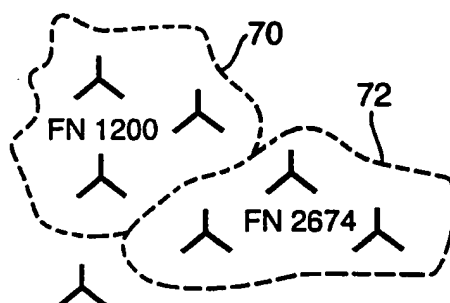
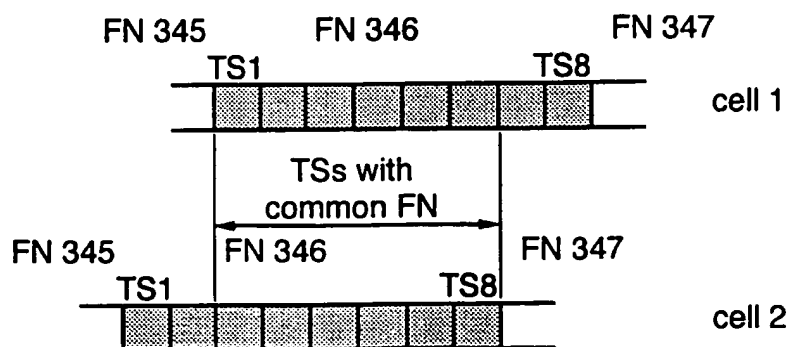


Fig.11.



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 99/02995

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 H04J3/06 H04B7/26

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 H04J H04B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	JUSTIN C -I CHUANG: "AUTONOMOUS TIME SYNCHRONIZATION AMONG RADIO PORTS IN WIRELESS PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS" IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY, vol. 43, no. 1, 1 February 1994 (1994-02-01), pages 27-32, XP000450943 ISSN: 0018-9545 abstract	1-8, 10-27, 29-33
A	page 28, column 1, line 45 - page 30, column 2, line 11 --- -/--	9,28



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

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"A" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 August 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

26/08/1999

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 99/02995

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	YOSHIHIKO AKAIWA ET AL: "AUTONOMOUS DECENTRALIZED INTER-BASE-STATION SYNCHRONIZATION FOR TDMA MICROCELLULAR SYSTEMS" 1991 IEEE 41TH. VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE, ST. LOUIS, MAY 19 - 22, 1991, no. CONF. 41, 19 May 1991 (1991-05-19), pages 257-262, XP000260188 INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS ISBN: 0-87942-582-2 abstract	1-8, 10-27, 29-33
A	part II	9, 28
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A	----- US 5 519 759 A (HEINECK FRANK ET AL) 21 May 1996 (1996-05-21) abstract column 5, line 64 - column 9, line 10 -----	1-33

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Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 99/02995

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